

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

NIGHT

ION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

THOROUGHLY SCARED

The Scandals and Corruption
Galore in Populist Circles.

At Last Pricking the Calloused
Skins of the Authorities.

OBSERVE THE LIST.

Chase, the Slinger, Hitchcock
the Cruel,

Commissioner Todd, the Bane of
the Labor Unions,

McCasey, "a Thorn in the Flesh,"
Defies The

Appointing Powers to Remove
Him from Office.

LEWELLING IMPIORED

To Save His Party from the
Destruction

And Have Caused by His Faith-
less Followers.

The Old Charges Made Against
Republicans

FORGOTTEN IN ZEAL

With Which Salaried Officials
Are Stumping the State.

Another Scandalous Discovery
Made Public Today.

NOW AT WINFIELD.

Affecting the Asylum for Im-
becile Youth.

Dr. Pilcher, The Populist Of-
ficial, Swells the List.

The informal investigation, embellished with broken heads and drawn revolvers, of the charges against Warden Dick Chase of the state penitentiary before the penitentiary directors who are charged with being implicated with the warden in the alleged crookedness has been concluded.

The result of the investigation is told by the Leavenworth Standard as follows: "The board of directors, before whom the investigation was held, almost immediately rendered a decision exonerating the warden in every particular. He was not found guilty on even the smallest charge preferred against him."

This result is just what was expected, but the odors from the corruption of the Populist administration are getting so strong that even the Populists themselves are becoming alarmed over their sanitary condition.

The scandals and charges about Chase, McCassey, Pilcher, Hitchcock and Todd are causing more than ordinary criticism of the administration, and while Governor Lowelling had apparently resolved "to let things go" until after election the flood of bitter complaint is becoming resistless, and unless effectually and speedily stemmed, will wash the Populists into a slough of despond and an ocean of despair.

The joy of the Republicans over the discomfiture and disgrace of the Populists adds bitterness to Lowelling's cup of quassia.

The slugging of Judge McDonald by Warden Chase has brought forward conspicuously the crookedness of the state institutions. The demand for the removal of the army of obnoxious officials has become so strong that the state house crowd has become thoroughly alarmed.

Fred Close, the governor's lieutenant, has gone to Hutchinson post haste to see his chief about these matters. It is understood that strong pressure is now being brought to bear on the governor to compel him to order a regular legislative investigation of the charges against the officials who have piled up a mountain of scandal and disgrace.

If Governor Lowelling consents to this he will call upon George I. Douglass, speaker of the house and Percy Daniels, lieutenant governor who will name three members of the house and two of the senate, who with themselves will constitute the investigation committee.

If such an investigation is ordered there is little doubt but that Warden Chase, Superintendent Hitchcock, Dr. McCassey, and Labor Commissioner Todd will have to go.

No Longer a Heinous Offense.
It is no longer regarded a heinous offense by the Populists of Kansas for a state officer to stomp the state in the interest of his party and at the same time draw his salary from the state.

In the campaign of 1892 one of the most severe attacks made on the Republicans by the Populists was directed against Ex-Governor George T. Anthony who was at that time a member of the state

board of railroad commissioners and was the Republican candidate for congressman at large.

Governor Anthony was maligned by every Populist speaker and newspaper, because he refused to give up his \$3,000 salary during the campaign. This was one of the most serious charges made against the Republican administration.

The Populists look at such matters from a different view in the present campaign, however, but the average voter fails to see why an act, which is a sin for a Republican is not as great a sin for a Populist.

If the same measure is to be applied to both parties the Populists must admit they are now at a great disadvantage and their abuse of state privileges is something wonderful and fearful to contemplate.

Governor Lowelling who draws a salary of \$8,000 just the same as received by Geo. T. Anthony is now stumping the state in his own interest but he has not said anything about giving up his salary. Chairman John W. Breidenthal of the Populist state central committee draws a salary of \$2,500, while he acts as state bank commissioner, while he directs his party campaign and his party headquarters are established in the state bank commissioner's office in the statehouse; while his political clerks and secretaries have for several months occupied the state senate committee rooms for party political purposes.

Mr. Breidenthal has not whispered anything about giving up his salary or allowing the state anything for the use of the senate committee rooms.

George W. Clark draws \$1,000 annually as assistant attorney general, but he is a candidate for associate justice and while his entire time is not devoted to politics he will be one of the most active upon speakers' platforms in the campaign, and will not refund his salary pro rata.

D. C. Zercher, as assistant secretary of state, receives from the "public crib" \$1,000 a year, while he acts as treasurer of the executive committee of the Populist state central committee, and devotes much of his time to preparing "figures for Populist campaigners."

R. S. Osborn, secretary of state, is not a candidate for re-election, because he did not get the nomination, but he is billed for numerous speeches, to talk for the other fellows while he draws his salary of \$2,500 a year with unremitting regularity.

S. H. Sulder, state superintendent of insurance is already working for the state ticket. His salary is \$3,000 a year, and his regular monthly vouchers from the auditor show no rebate and are just the same as if all his time and attention were given to the insurance department.

State Superintendent H. N. Galois is still, in thirty day instalments, receiving for his salary of \$2,000 while he is canvassing the state for a second term and Attorney General John T. Little draws \$2,500 while he talks at Populist picnics, beseeching an endorsement of his first term.

Fred J. Close, the one-armed old soldier, who draws \$2,000 as private secretary to Governor Lowelling, is already billed for a part of the campaign, but his pay goes on just the same.

Judge C. E. Foote, member of the board of pardons, will be one of the most active "reform" campaigners, but his salary of \$333.33 will not revert to the state treasury.

S. M. Scott, who is making the race for congress in this (the Fourth) district against Charley Curtis, is holding on with an almost death-like grip to his salary of \$1,000 as president of the state board of public works.

This is "reform." It was "reform" that was promised in the last campaign, and it is "reform" that we are getting with a vengeance.

A few of the officials mentioned have not yet taken an active part in the campaign but are being named on to the ticket in the re-election of the state ticket and the capture of the congressional districts.

Another "Horrible."
The news has just reached Topeka of a most villainous outrage perpetrated on eight of the male inmates of the state school for idiotic and imbecile youth at Winfield.

Last Saturday one of the boys from the school was on the streets of Winfield, and told of the horrible treatment to which he had been subjected by Dr. Pilcher. His story was not believed, but an investigation proved that the boy's story was not only true but that seven other boys had been subjected to the same villainous treatment, a surgical operation rarely performed on human beings.

When confronted about the matter, Dr. C. Hoyt Pilcher, superintendent of the school, attempted to justify his actions on the ground that the mutilation was necessary to prevent certain evil practices. He maintained that the consent of the parents had been secured. An investigation has shown that the consent of the parents had not been secured.

The whole story is too awful for publication and adds another disgrace to the record of the Populist mismanagement of the state charitable institutions. This is the worst yet made public.

Dr. Pilcher, superintendent of the Winfield school, was a few months ago the subject of a sensation, when he was charged with a nameless crime against one of the inmates.

Dr. Pilcher caused the arrest of Ed. P. Greer, editor of the Winfield Courier, for criminal libel for making public that story, but the case against Dr. Greer was dismissed last week on motion of Dr. Pilcher.

HOW THEY GOT THERE.

Commissioner Todd Explains About the Supreme Court Books.

Labor Commissioner Todd today explains that the supreme court law books found in his office were left there by his consent, at the request of the state librarian when the rooms now used by the labor commissioner were vacated by the supreme court commissioners.

Mr. Todd says they left three cases of law books in his office but one of these cases has since been transferred to the office of the attorney general and one to the rooms of the state board of pardons. The third case was today removed by the state librarian at the request of Mr. Todd who said he had no use for the books.

WHOLE BLOCK BURNS

Washington is Visited by a Big
Fire This Morning.

Three Firemen Lose Their Lives
and Others Injured.

300 HORSES PERISH.

Adams' Express Co. Barns and
Eight Houses Destroyed.

Worst Event of the Kind Since
Patent Office Fire.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Clanging bells, roaring flames, rushing engines, crashing walls, agonizing shrieks of horses that were perishing in the fiery furnace—such was the scene that was presented to eye and ear as Knox's stables at "B" and Second streets and the other buildings in that block fell a prey to the destructive element today.

Not since the big fire in the patent office many years ago, has the fire department of the district had to cope with so fierce a conflagration. All its appliances were brought into action, but all efforts were unavailing to save the property from destruction. Five brave firemen were crushed under the falling walls. Four men were injured by falling walls and timbers, and these were promptly removed to the Emergency hospital for treatment. Three of the firemen lost their lives.

Over 300 heavy draft horses, nearly all of the company's express wagons and the contents of the large storage building were burned. The Adams Express company's stable, adjoining the Knox building to the north were also entirely consumed. About 50 horses were in the Adams Express company's stables, but all were taken out by the hardest kind of work on the part of citizens and policemen.

Eight two-story houses on the alley north of the Knox building and two small frame houses back of the Adams stable were also destroyed. The eight other residence houses were more or less damaged. Mitchell's blacksmith shop on Second street was crushed by falling walls.

The warehouse and stables occupied over a block. The fire was discovered about 2:30 o'clock.

A number of men were sleeping in the Knox building and were awakened by smoke. They found the entire rear of the second floor of the building in flames and had hardly time to escape with their lives. Before they had left the building the flames had communicated to the three story rear part of the Adams stables, and was darting out of the windows of the second and first floors of both buildings in the rear.

A policeman sent in an alarm through a patrol box. It was a still alarm and brought out two companies and a truck. Five minutes later a great sheet of fire turned in and in five minutes more the entire fire department of the city was on hand. Every company and every fireman was needed. A hotter fire never raged. The flames poured in great sheets from the doors and windows of the great stables. All this was in a very few moments.

Cut the Horses Loose.
A hundred men ran into the Adams stables and cut loose the 150 horses they contained. The animals were cut loose and turned into the street. The horses of the Knox building were also cut loose and turned into the street. There were twenty-five of them, and they were on the second story of the building, which was a mass of flames from the very start.

The Knox building was a four story structure of brick. On the first floor were the express wagons, the second floor the second floor the horses, the third and fourth floors hay in large quantities and merchandise of all kinds which had been stored with the company.

Another four story building of the Knox company, facing on Second street, and connected with the stables, separated by a brick wall, was used entirely for storage purposes. It was packed from the basement to the roof with furniture and merchandise. It is this building that the greatest loss occurred. The heat was so intense that the firemen were obliged to use water on other other repeatedly in order that they might continue at their posts.

The men who had to hold lines of hose on the B street front of the Knox building were obliged to lie flat and hold their faces to the ground so awful was the heat. A portion of the wall of the rear of the Adams stable fell into the alley and across the back exit. The members of hose company No. 1 and several men of other companies were caught inside of the building.

Fire Chief Parris rushed to the rescue. Half a dozen loads of hose were turned upon the burning mass which had fallen in front of the Knox building. It was an awful risk. The walls of the Knox building were tottering. At any moment they might fall and crush the smaller Adams building under them.

In a moment the rescuers emerged from what was thought to be a death pit. In their arms they dragged the bodies of three firemen who had been hurt by falling bricks. While they were inside the heat had been so intense that they were almost baked alive. Their comrades were rescued and singed. All were dragged back to the opposite sidewalk.

Two minutes after the party came out the upper floors of the Knox building fell. Only the semi-tower which made the office corner of the building was left standing. Within a second the walls of the fire were practically under control, but the flames were hotter than ever. It was now so hot that firemen and policemen began to succumb to the terrific heat. It was necessary to keep the hose playing on the residence houses all about and the firemen, now completely exhausted, had to be relieved every four or five minutes.

Eight two-story frame houses on the north alley caught fire. They were allowed to burn. Water and hose could not be wasted upon them. Their occupants had long since left them, and for fifteen minutes bricks had been crashing through the roofs.

Fire started from the roofs of all the near dwellings. Ladders were brought into use and citizens and policemen took the places of the exhausted firemen and kept the fire from spreading.

The fire and light material with which the buildings were filled made a fierce fire. The flames darted high into the air and made the capitol, several blocks away, stand on the hill, against the black sky, like a building painted in flames.

The total loss will exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

The bodies of the following named firemen have been recovered:

SAMUEL E. MARTIN.

MICHAEL FENTON.

DENNIS DONAHUE, all firemen of No. 1 company.

One of the Knox stable employees was burned and killed. Fully a dozen firemen and policemen were overcome by heat and had to be carried to places of safety.

The injured are:

J. C. Wilson, 525 Eleventh street, south-west, broken leg.

James Kelhal, 403 Virginia avenue, S. W., burned by falling bricks.

Leo Bell, 3202 I street, N. W., burned about hands and face.

James A. Hooper, truck "A," lacerated forehead.

Edward Cahill, citizen; shoulder broken.

REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS.

They Meet in State Convention Today—
Message from Cullom.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—The Illinois state convention assembled in the hall of the house of representatives here today. The decorations were limited to a few portraits of celebrated Republican leaders. The convention was called to order at 12:15, by James H. Clark, of Matton, chairman of the state central committee, who announced Rev. L. C. Adrian, of Dundee, as chaplain. After the prayer the call of the convention was read and James M. Mann, of Chicago, was named as temporary chairman.

T. N. Jamieson, of Chicago, was elected temporary secretary, and the convention voted to accept resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate. The convention then took a recess until 3 p. m.

The following dispatch from Senator Cullom was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.

"To the President of the Convention, Springfield, Ill."

"I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the convention today. My duty in the present struggle is here. We may yet defeat the pernicious Wilson tariff bill. The death of the bill would mean life to the industries and labor of the country, employment to labor and the end to lockouts. It would mean that no tariff legislation would be enacted until after the people have heard from the polls in November. I trust that the convention may be characterized with a spirit of harmony. I am sure its work to-day will be ratified at the polls."

"S. M. CULLOM."

Fifer Permanent Chairmen.

The committee on permanent organization met this afternoon and selected ex-Governor Fifer as permanent chairman. The committee recommended to the convention an increase of five members of the central committee. The committee on resolutions met and adjourned to 2:45.

THE SENATE COOLS OFF.

The Discussion of the Tariff Bill Rather
Quiet Today.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the morning hour in the senate the conference report of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Allen presented a resolution directing the attorney general to transmit to the senate full copies of all correspondence (telegraphic and otherwise) which passed between the department of justice and the railroads centering in Chicago from June 1 to the present time. He asked immediate consideration, but Mr. Platt objected and it went over.

Mr. Vest, in the absence of Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, who is ill, called up the conference report on the tariff bill. He immediately yielded to Mr. Coke, of Texas, who secured the passage by unanimous consent of a bill granting to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican railway company right of way through the Indian territory.

At 1:55 Mr. C. ferry took the floor and resumed his speech of yesterday, but his remarks did not arouse much interest. He spoke principally as to the justice of the duty on sugar. When he had finished Mr. Daniel of Virginia, took the floor.

At 3:10 the senate adjourned.

SANTA FE RETRENCHING.

All the Railroads Are Lopping Off Their
Expense.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Evening Journal says: Economy has now become the order of the day with all the great roads, and especially have the efforts of the general managers been directed to decreasing the mileage. Mr. St. John expects to be able to reduce the Rock Island's mileage 4,000 miles against last year.

The Santa Fe operating officials are at work on a new train schedule which, in a great measure, will cover the present ground and yet enable the road to save about \$2,000 a day. The saving will be achieved by running the Pacific express as a separate train from starting point to terminus instead of dividing it into two sections at Kansas City under the present mode of handling the traffic.

The officials of the road are of the opinion that during the present hard times one through train a day each way on the old line will meet all requirements. Other reductions will be arrived at by lopping off certain luxuries which close competition made apparently necessary, but for which the average traveler cares very little.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

WANT NEW MEN.

Atchison Protective Committee
Wants Changes.

It is in Favor of "New Men of
Tried Railroad Experience."

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEW

His Words Not Complimentary
to Present Management.

Desire to Get the Road Out of
the Court's Hands.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Theo. W. Myers who is chairman of the Atchison protective committee, in an interview in relation to the purposes of that committee, says: "We wish to completely change the management of the Atchison in favor of new men, of tried railroad experience with sound financial methods."

"The stockholders stand ready to furnish whatever cash capital is necessary, provided the conditions are made sound and they retain the clear equity to which they are entitled. I am confident the system can earn interest on its general mortgage bonds, and as the times improve and the traffic becomes normal, it can also earn enough to make improvements which are absolutely essential."

"How will you save the property from the demands of the second mortgage?"

"The owners of the second mortgage bonds will agree with the stockholders to sacrifice sufficient of their matured and maturing coupons to enable the system to work out of its present depression. You understand the position of the second mortgage bonds is such that an agreement of this kind is necessary for their own protection."

"Otherwise, if a contest were forced between them and the stockholders they would in the end be required to furnish all the money to pay off the floating debt, and this would require a large assessment on the owners of these bonds. The second mortgage bondholders must surrender their coupons for a few years at least, and this relief to the company will make the stockholders safe in furnishing the new capital."

Regarding the outcome of reorganization, Mr. Myers said: "It will simply be a united effort on the part of the owners of the stock and the owners of the second mortgage bonds to furnish new capital and make certain sacrifices which will take the property out of the courts and give it a permanent financial basis and give it a permanent financial basis and give it a permanent financial basis."

"We have assurances from holders of these securities which indicate a majority of them will support the plans of the protective reorganization committee, and therefore I believe the plans of that committee can be carried out."

CARLISLE VISITS CRISP.

He Seeks a Conference With the Speaker
but Could Not Wait.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Carlisle went to the house of representatives today and sought Speaker Crisp, who had not yet arrived. It was the first time Mr. Carlisle had been at the house in some months, although he has been a frequent visitor at the senate during the tariff struggle. On learning that Mr. Crisp would not arrive for some time, the secretary said that engagements at the treasury would prevent him from waiting and the meeting was deferred.

Chairman Wilson's arrival from West Virginia last night gave further ground for the generally expressed belief that the house would not remain entirely passive while the senate had nominal possession of the tariff controversy.

Among members of the house the feeling is strong that the end of the tariff fight is not far off. The representatives who had talked of holding out all summer did so because of their views on sugar. But the contest has changed form materially, it is argued, since the president's letter and at present the main contention of the house is for free iron ore and coal.

SIMPSON BY ACCLAMATION.

The Populist Convention Nominated
Him at Hutchinson Today.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., July 25.—Jerry Simpson was nominated by acclamation at the Populist convention here today, for congress in the Seventh congressional district against Chester L. Long, the Republican candidate.

TRUMBULL DECLINES.

Pullman Trouble is Over and He Sees No
Need of Investigating.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Judge Lyman Trumbull has wired to Washington declining to act as government arbitrator in the Pullman strike. Judge Trumbull gives as his reason for declining that the act under which the arbitrators are appointed will confine their investigations to the recent strike and that inasmuch as the trouble is over he sees no need of investigating it.

House to Consider the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The resolution for an investigation of the Chicago strike by the house committee will be called up in the house tomorrow, according to the decision reached today.

Frank Spache, who runs a second hand store on the avenue between Third and Fourth streets, was arrested by the police this afternoon, on a charge of petit larceny. He had bought for \$1 at least \$5 worth of rubber hose and cannot place the man that sold it to him. The arrest was made on complaint of the people who lost the hose.

J. W. Stout, a bricklayer, whose home is in Lowman Hill, was prostrated by a sunstroke yesterday, while working on the woolen mill in Oakland. He was taken home and was somewhat better this morning, and it is thought he will recover. Four other workmen on the building were compelled to quit work on account of the heat.

ATTACKED THE COURT.

Debs' Attorney Violently Assails the
Judge and United States Officers.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Attorney W. W. Erwin, counsel for the A. R. U. officers, afforded a sensation in the contempt proceedings to-day by violently assailing the government officers and indirectly attacking the court. During his speech, which was delivered immediately after the adverse decision of the court on the defendants' motion to quash the information against the prisoners, Judge Woods was visible excited and although retelling himself, showed his suppressed excitement by his trembling hands and expression.

Mr. Erwin asserted that in cases of injustice the power of the people, back of the governments, reverts to the people, and as he spoke his tall figure quivered with excitement and his voice rose almost to a shriek. Begging his speech, with a review of the troubles leading up to the strike, Mr. Erwin declared that the roads had entered into a conspiracy to sustain the Pullman company in the latter's fight with their employees.

The court must decide, this supreme court, he said, whether the men were not justified in resisting such a conspiracy when the courts were silent regarding it. "Such a conspiracy did exist," he said, "and the courts and officers of the government gave no redress. The question is whether the people are sovereign or whether they are relegated all their powers to combinations of wicked men and to representatives who are asleep. Had not the men a right to resist this conspiracy of the railroads to sustain Pullman in his inhumanity and illegal acts?"

The Case Continued.

CHICAGO, July 25.—In the Debs contempt case today Judge Woods delivered a brief opinion formally overruling the motion to quash the information against the American Railway union officers. Judge Grosscup then announced that he had taken no part in the decision on the motion to quash and he announced further that he would take no further part in the contempt proceedings, for the reason that the defendants are under indictment in the United States district court, over which he presides, and the same questions of law will be raised under the indictments. In response to the demands, Judge Grosscup said he would not sit any longer in the investigation of the charge of contempt.

After making this announcement, Judge Grosscup left the bench.

District Attorney Michrist announced that special counsel Edwin Edwards, who he said could not attend the hearing, would be the sole counsel, in the case and suggested that the hearings be postponed until Mr. Walker is able to take charge of it.

After consideration of the district attorney's suggestion, the court announced that the case would be continued until September 5. Debs and his associates went into consultation regarding the giving of bail and the court adjourned.

By order of the court, the bail of the four prisoners was reduced to \$75,000 each today. The bonds required were \$100,000 each.

A SENSATIONAL PRAYER.

Omnipotent Called on to Expedite Democ-
rats From Power in Iowa Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 25.—The largest and most enthusiastic Republican state convention for several years, met today at Calvary tabernacle. A caucus had been held earlier, at which members of the credentials, permanent organization and resolutions committees were selected and members of the state central committee chosen for the ensuing year.

The great hall was handsomely decorated with American flags, bunting, etc.

Hon. John M. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, was made temporary chairman. The prayer of J. L. Weaver, formerly pastor of the Christian church here, was the sensational feature of the morning session. He began by invoking the divine blessing on the country in this hour of peril, asking that its enemy, the Democratic party be as merciful as possible and that the people be thankful for all the good it did if it did anything to enlist their sympathies, and closed by appealing to the Omnipotent to assist in expediting the infamous Democratic party from power, and lay the hand of divine pleasure on them and restrain them forever from the exercise of government authority.

At noon the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The platform will denounce the Democrats, exhort the Republicans, and say nothing on the liquor question.

A BIG FIRE AT ST. JOE.

A Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of
Property Destroyed by Fire.

ST. JOE, Mo., July 25.—Fire at noon today destroyed \$100,000 worth of property in this city. It was started by a spark from a locomotive, and before being extinguished burned the Bennett lumber yard, the Lincoln school building, twenty freight cars and about a dozen of the small houses. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

It is Officially Slightly Cooler, But Practi-
cally Hot as Ever.

It is not so hot today by three degrees as it was yesterday, although it seems fully as warm. The mercury attained 95 degrees at the government observatory at 2 o'clock. Lieutenant Jennings reports that there is no immediate prospect for rain at Topeka, although appearances are favorable for local showers north of Topeka tonight.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—One of the choicest residences in the city, at one-half the real value. For particulars see J. S. Collins & Co.

FOR SALE—Two and one-half acres of land joining the city on southeast. Must be sold. See J. S. Collins & Co.

FOR SALE—Some rare bargains in houses and choice residence lots at rock prices. See J. S. Collins, at 111 West Ninth avenue.

WANTED—A position as engineer or fireman by a competent man of experience; can give best of references. Address: A. E. R. Journal office.